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FILE 'AGRICOLA' ENTERED AT 07:57:42 ON 20 DEC 2002

=> s prolactin and litter  
L1 666 PROLACTIN AND LITTER

=> s prolactin (3a) receptor and litter  
L2 33 PROLACTIN (3A) RECEPTOR AND LITTER

=> dup rem 12  
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2  
L3 21 DUP REM L2 (12 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d 1-21 ti

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
TI **Prolactin receptor** gene polymorphic markers for  
increased **litter** size in animals

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 21 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1  
TI **Litter** size and piglet traits of gilts with different  
**prolactin receptor** genotypes.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE  
2  
TI A new HpaII PCR-RFLP within the porcine **prolactin**  
**receptor** (PRLR) gene and study of its effect on **litter**  
size and number of teats.

L3 ANSWER 4 OF 21 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 3  
TI Candidate gene markers for **litter** size in different German pig  
lines.

L3 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
TI Genetic markers for reproductive traits in pigs

L3 ANSWER 6 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE  
4  
TI **Prolactin receptor** gene polymorphism and its  
association with **litter** size in Polish Landrace.

L3 ANSWER 7 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Neuroendocrinology of maternal behavior in the rabbit.

L3 ANSWER 8 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Identification of genes related to reproductive traits in swine.

L3 ANSWER 9 OF 21 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 5

- TI Candidate gene analysis for loci affecting **litter** size and ovulation rate in swine.
- L3 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
TI Study on polymorphism of estrogen **receptor** (ESR), **prolactin receptor** (PRLR) and relationship between polymorphism and **litter** size in large white sow
- L3 ANSWER 11 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC. DUPLICATE 6  
TI Genes for reproductive traits in pigs: A review. Original Title: Geny zwiazane z cechami rozrodu swin..
- L3 ANSWER 12 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Effect of **prolactin receptor** (PRLR) gene polymorphism on **litter** size and placental traits in gilts.
- L3 ANSWER 13 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI **Prolactin receptor** gene as a genetic marker for increased **litter** size in pigs.
- L3 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
TI **Prolactin receptor** gene AluI polymorphism as a genetic marker for increased **litter** size in pigs
- L3 ANSWER 15 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI A mutation in the **prolactin receptor** gene is associated with increased **litter** size in pigs.
- L3 ANSWER 16 OF 21 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 7  
TI Lactogenic actions of different growth hormone preparations in pregnant and lactating rats.
- L3 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
TI Dual modulation of prolactin release by the serotonergic system in lactating rats
- L3 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
TI Influence of prolactin and growth hormone on the activation of dwarf mouse lymphocytes in vivo
- L3 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
TI Correlation between mammary prolactin receptors of lactating mice and **litter** weight
- L3 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
TI Regulation of insulin receptors by prolactin in lactating rat mammary gland
- L3 ANSWER 21 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI GROWTH HORMONE AND INSULIN BINDING TO ISOLATED HEPATOCYTES IN THE GENETICALLY DWARF MOUSE.

=> d 1-3, 10-15 bib ab

- L3 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 2002:833383 CAPLUS  
DN 137:347485  
TI **Prolactin receptor** gene polymorphic markers for increased **litter** size in animals  
IN Rothschild, Max F.; Vincent, Amy L.; Tuggle, Christopher K.; Gladney,

Christy; Mileham, Alan; Southwood, Olwen; Plastow, Graham; Sargent, Carole  
 PA USA  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 274,655,  
 abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXCO  
 DT Patent  
 LA English  
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2002160372	A1	20021031	US 2001-900063	20010706
	US 5935784	A	19990810	US 1997-812208	19970306
	US 5939264	A	19990817	US 1997-896365	19970718
PRAI	US 1996-22180P	P	19960719		
	US 1996-742805	B1	19961101		
	US 1997-812208	A1	19970306		
	US 1999-274655	B2	19990323		

AB Disclosed herein are genetic markers for animal **litter** size, methods for identifying such markers, and methods of screening animals to det. those more likely to produce larger litters and preferably selecting those animals for future breeding purposes. The markers are based upon the presence or absence of certain polymorphisms in the **prolactin receptor** gene. In particular, genetic markers in swine **prolactin receptor** genes for larger pig **litter** size are provided in addn. to methods for identifying such markers for selecting pigs for breeding. These markers include polymorphic sites for several restriction endonuclease located between exon 8 and 9, or introns 3 and 4 and exon 4 of pig **prolactin receptor** gene.

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 21 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1

AN 2002251177 MEDLINE

DN 21986807 PubMed ID: 11991391

TI **Litter** size and piglet traits of gilts with different **prolactin receptor** genotypes.

AU van Rens Birgitte T T M; van der Lende Tette

CS Animal Breeding and Genetics Group, WIAS, Wageningen University, The Netherlands.. birgitte.vanrens@alg.vf.wag-ur.nl

SO THERIOGENOLOGY, (2002 Jan 15) 57 (2) 883-93.  
 Journal code: 0421510. ISSN: 0093-691X.

CY United States

DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 200206

ED Entered STN: 20020507

Last Updated on STN: 20020628

Entered Medline: 20020627

AB Seventy-seven Large White x Meishan F2 crossbred gilts with **prolactin receptor** (PRLR) genotype AA (n = 26), AB (n = 36) and BB (n = 15) were compared for teat number (FTm), age at first estrus, gestation length (GL), **litter** size, and **litter** means of functional teat number (FTp), birthweight (BW), and pre-weaning growth rate (GR). Own placental information was available for 88% of 620 live-born piglets (62 gilts), since placentae were labeled during farrowing. The effect of PRLR genotype of the mother on average placenta weight (PLW) and placenta efficiency (EFF = BW/PLW), was therefore, also analyzed, PRLR genotype significantly (P < 0.05) affected age at first estrus and, as a result (since the gilts were inseminated at a fixed estrus number), age and bodyweight at insemination. Furthermore, PRLR genotype affected total number of piglets born (TNB, P = 0.056) and number of piglets born alive (NBA, P = 0.072), but it did not affect (P > 0.3) GL, BW or GR, neither before nor after correction for **litter**

size. BB gilts were significantly younger at first estrus and younger and lighter at insemination than AA gilts ( $P < 0.05$ ). AA gilts had larger TNB ( $P = 0.047$ ) and tended to have a larger NBA ( $P = 0.062$ ) than BB gilts. TNB was  $11.4 \pm 0.7$ ,  $10.8 \pm 0.6$ , and  $8.8 \pm 0.9$ ; NBA was  $11.1 \pm 0.6$ ,  $10.5 \pm 0.6$ , and  $8.7 \pm 0.9$ ; BW was  $1309 \pm 40$ ,  $1277 \pm 34$ , and  $1290 \pm 53$  g; and GL was  $113.6 \pm 0.3$ ,  $113.8 \pm 0.3$ , and  $113.5 \pm 0.4$  days for AA, AB and BB gilts, respectively. The effects on **litter** size and age at first estrus are independent effects. PRLR affected PLW ( $P = 0.050$ ) and EFF ( $P = 0.066$ ), resulting in a difference between AA and BB gilts. PLW was  $160 \pm 9$ ,  $181 \pm 7$  and  $196 \pm 11$  g and EFF was  $7.6 \pm 0.2$ ,  $7.3 \pm 0.2$  and  $6.7 \pm 0.3$  for AA ( $n = 19$ ), AB ( $n = 29$ ) and BB ( $n = 14$ ) gilts, respectively. After correction for TNB, the differences disappeared. Functional teat number of the AA, AB and BB gilts was  $15.35 \pm 0.22$ ,  $15.53 \pm 0.18$ , and  $15.60 \pm 0.29$ , respectively, and was not affected by PRLR genotype ( $P = 0.7$ ). Functional teat number of piglets from AA, AB and BB mothers was  $14.20 \pm 0.10$ ,  $14.37 \pm 0.08$ , and  $14.63 \pm 0.13$ , respectively. Piglets from BB mothers had on average larger numbers of functional teats compared to piglets from AA mothers ( $P = 0.028$ ). In conclusion, PRLR gene is a major gene or marker for age at first estrus, **litter** size, and **litter** average of number of functional teats in the Large White x Meishan F2 crossbred gilts studied. The favorable allele for **litter** size (A allele) is the unfavorable allele for age at first estrus and for **litter** mean of functional teat number.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE  
2  
AN 2002:231615 BIOSIS  
DN PREV200200231615  
TI A new HpaII PCR-RFLP within the porcine **prolactin receptor** (PRLR) gene and study of its effect on **litter** size and number of teats.  
AU Putnova, L. (1); Knoll, A.; Dvorak, J.; Cepica, S.  
CS (1) Department of Genetics, Mendel University of Agriculture and Forestry, Zemedelska 1, 613 00, Brno: putnova@mendelu.cz Czech Republic  
SO Journal of Animal Breeding and Genetics, (February, 2002) Vol. 119, No. 1, pp. 57-63. <http://www.blackwell.de/jbg.htm>. print.  
ISSN: 0931-2668.  
DT Article  
LA English  
AB DNA polymorphism of the porcine **prolactin receptor** gene (PRLR) was investigated and used to study its effect on **litter** size and number of teats in pigs. By means of PRLR gene sequence homology in pig, human and other species, primers were designed for PCR amplification within 5' unknown (to date) part of the **prolactin receptor** gene in pigs. In this part of the gene, a new polymorphism with HpaII restriction endonuclease was detected. AluI polymorphism described before and our new HpaII polymorphism were used to study the associations with reproduction traits. The PCR restriction fragment length polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) method was used to genotype AluI and HpaII loci of the PRLR gene in line A with 83 sows of Landrace breed and in two lines (B and C) with 75 and 86 Large White sows, respectively. Statistical analysis of 1020 litters showed that AluI locus was associated with **litter** size mainly in Landrace and affected the first parities, while HpaII locus of the gene was associated with the same traits in Landrace and Large White pigs and mainly affected numbers of weaned of pigs. The magnitude of the effect varied by population with the effects exceeding two pigs per **litter** in Landrace line and 1 pig per **litter** in Large White populations.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
AN 2001:234767 CAPLUS

DN 135:90386  
 TI Study on polymorphism of estrogen **receptor** (ESR),  
**prolactin receptor** (PRLR) and relationship between  
 polymorphism and **litter** size in large white sow  
 AU Zhang, Shujun; Xiong, Yuanzhu; Deng, Changyan; Xia, Yu; Zheng, Rong;  
 Jiang, Siwen; Xu, Jianxiang; Xiao, Senmu  
 CS Wuhan Institute of Animal and Veterinary Science, Wuhan, 430065, Peop.  
 Rep. China  
 SO Huazhong Nongye Daxue Xuebao (2001), 20(1), 11-14  
 CODEN: HNDXEK; ISSN: 1000-2421  
 PB Huazhong Nongye Daxue  
 DT Journal  
 LA Chinese  
 AB The polymorphism of PRLR and ESR gene of 88 Large White sows were studied  
 by PCR-RFLPs, the relationship between polymorphism and growth traits were  
 analyzed. The results showed that the polymorphism of the two loci were  
 found. Different genotypes of PRLR had different effected on the size of  
**litter** by the order AB > BB; mean while, ESR by the order BB > AB  
 > AA.

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE  
 6  
 AN 2001:323124 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200100323124  
 TI Genes for reproductive traits in pigs: A review.  
 Original Title: Geny zwiazane z cechami rozrodu swin..  
 AU Korwin-Kossakowska, Agnieszka (1)  
 CS (1) Instytut Genetyki i Hodowli Zwierzat, Polska Akademia Nauk,  
 Jastrzebiec, 05-552, Wolka Kosowska Poland  
 SO Prace i Materialy Zootechniczne, (2000) No. 57, pp. 25-37. print.  
 ISSN: 0137-1649.  
 DT General Review  
 LA Polish  
 SL English; Polish  
 AB Economic efficiency of pig production is greatly influenced by  
**litter** size. Ovulation rate (OR) and uterine capacity (UC) are  
 good markers for **litter** size in pigs. Unfortunately, both traits  
 are of low heritability. For marker-assisted selection programme it is of  
 special importance to find effective markers, especially in case of  
 sex-limited and low-heritable traits. There are two possibilities to  
 identify such markers: 1. Genome analysis supported by statistical  
 analysis of linkage between genetic marker and quantitative trait (genomic  
 scan or identification of individual candidate genes). 2. Analysis of  
 relationship between gene polymorphism and quantitative trait performance.  
 At present, the following genes affecting reproductive traits are  
 investigated: ESR (estrogene receptor gene), FSHB (follicle stimulating  
 hormone beta-subunit gene), PRL (**prolactin** gene), PRLR (  
**prolactin receptor** gene), LEP (leptin gene), LEPR  
 (leptin receptor gene), as well as recently proposed: RARG (retinoic acid  
 receptor gamma gene), MTNR1A (melatonine receptor gene 1a) and RBP4  
 (retinol-binding protein 4 gene) expressed during critical period of  
 pregnancy in pigs.

L3 ANSWER 12 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
 AN 2001:195518 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV200100195518  
 TI Effect of **prolactin receptor** (PRLR) gene polymorphism  
 on **litter** size and placental traits in gilts.  
 AU van Rens, B. T. T. M. (1); van der Lende, T. (1)  
 CS (1) Animal Breeding and Genetics Group, WIAS, Wageningen University, 6700  
 AH, Wageningen Netherlands  
 SO Journal of Reproduction and Fertility Abstract Series, (December, 2000)

No. 26, pp. 12-13. print.

Meeting Info.: Society for the Study of Fertility Utrecht, Netherlands

December, 2000 Society for the Study of Fertility

. ISSN: 0954-0725.

DT Conference  
LA English  
SL English

L3 ANSWER 13 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.

AN 1999:456073 BIOSIS

DN PREV199900456073

TI **Prolactin receptor** gene as a genetic marker for  
increased **litter** size in pigs.

AU Rothschild, Max F. (1); Vincent, Amy L.; Tuggle, Christopher K.

CS (1) Iowa State University Extension to Agriculture and Natural Resources,  
Ames, IA USA

ASSIGNEE: Iowa State University Research Foundation, Inc.

PI US 5935784 Aug. 10, 1999

SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(Aug. 10, 1999) Vol. 1225, No. 2, pp. NO PAGINATION.

ISSN: 0098-1133.

DT Patent  
LA English

L3 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS

AN 1998:89383 CAPLUS

DN 128:163639

TI **Prolactin receptor** gene AluI polymorphism as a genetic  
marker for increased **litter** size in pigs

IN Rothschild, Max F.; Vincent, Amy L.; Tuggle, Christopher K.

PA Iowa State University Research Foundation, Inc., USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent  
LA English

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9803682	A1	19980129	WO 1997-US11508	19970630
	W:				
	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE,				
	DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ,				
	LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL,				
	PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ,				
	VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: GH, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR,				
	GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA,				
	GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	US 5935784	A	19990810	US 1997-812208	19970306
	AU 9735132	A1	19980210	AU 1997-35132	19970630
	AU 727542	B2	20001214		
	CN 1230227	A	19990929	CN 1997-197746	19970630
	EP 958376	A1	19991124	EP 1997-931521	19970630
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT,				
	IE, FI				
	BR 9710875	A	20000111	BR 1997-10875	19970630
	JP 2001509006	T2	20010710	JP 1998-506950	19970630
	US 5939264	A	19990817	US 1997-896365	19970718
PRAI	US 1996-22180P	P	19960719		
	US 1996-742805	A	19961101		
	US 1997-812208	A	19970306		
	WO 1997-US11508	W	19970630		
AB	Disclosed herein are genetic markers for pig <b>litter</b> size,				

methods for identifying such markers, and methods of screening pigs to det. those more likely to produce larger litters and preferably selecting those pigs for future breeding purposes. The markers are based upon the presence or absence of certain polymorphisms in the pig **prolactin receptor** gene coding region. A marker is a restriction fragment length polymorphism (RFLP) for AluI restriction endonuclease in the pig **prolactin receptor** gene. The RFLP polymorphism is detected by PCR amplification without any probe. Kits for evaluating a sample of pig DNA for gene markers of **litter** size are also claimed. The kit contains a set of oligonucleotide primers capable of amplifying a fragment of the pig **prolactin receptor** gene contg. the AluI RFLP.

L3 ANSWER 15 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
 AN 1999:135354 BIOSIS  
 DN PREV199900135354  
 TI A mutation in the **prolactin receptor** gene is associated with increased **litter** size in pigs.  
 AU Rothschild, M. F. (1); Vincent, A. L. (1); Tuggle, C. K. (1); Evans, G.; Short, T. H.; Southwood, O. I.; Wales, R.; Plastow, G. S.  
 CS (1) Dep. Anim. Sci., Iowa State Univ., Ames, IA 50011 USA  
 SO Animal Genetics, (Dec., 1998) Vol. 29, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. 69.  
 Meeting Info.: 26th International Conference on Animal Genetics Auckland, New Zealand August 9-14, 1998  
 ISSN: 0268-9146.  
 DT Conference  
 LA English

=> d 1-3, 10-15 ti so

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 TI **Prolactin receptor** gene polymorphic markers for increased **litter** size in animals  
 SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 24 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 274,655, abandoned.  
 CODEN: USXXCO

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 21 MEDLINE DUPLICATE 1  
 TI **Litter** size and piglet traits of gilts with different **prolactin receptor** genotypes.  
 SO THERIOGENOLOGY, (2002 Jan 15) 57 (2) 883-93.  
 Journal code: 0421510. ISSN: 0093-691X.

L3 ANSWER 3 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 2  
 TI A new HpaII PCR-RFLP within the porcine **prolactin receptor** (PRLR) gene and study of its effect on **litter** size and number of teats.  
 SO Journal of Animal Breeding and Genetics, (February, 2002) Vol. 119, No. 1, pp. 57-63. <http://www.blackwell.de/jbg.htm>. print.  
 ISSN: 0931-2668.

L3 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
 TI Study on polymorphism of estrogen **receptor** (ESR), **prolactin receptor** (PRLR) and relationship between polymorphism and **litter** size in large white sow  
 SO Huazhong Nongye Daxue Xuebao (2001), 20(1), 11-14  
 CODEN: HNDXEK; ISSN: 1000-2421

L3 ANSWER 11 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.DUPLICATE 6

- TI Genes for reproductive traits in pigs: A review.  
Original Title: Geny zwiazane z cechami rozrodu swin..  
SO Prace i Materialy Zootechniczne, (2000) No. 57, pp. 25-37. print.  
ISSN: 0137-1649.
- L3 ANSWER 12 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI Effect of **prolactin receptor** (PRLR) gene polymorphism  
on **litter** size and placental traits in gilts.  
SO Journal of Reproduction and Fertility Abstract Series, (December, 2000)  
No. 26, pp. 12-13. print.  
Meeting Info.: Society for the Study of Fertility Utrecht, Netherlands  
December, 2000 Society for the Study of Fertility  
. ISSN: 0954-0725.
- L3 ANSWER 13 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI **Prolactin receptor** gene as a genetic marker for  
increased **litter** size in pigs.  
SO Official Gazette of the United States Patent and Trademark Office Patents,  
(Aug. 10, 1999) Vol. 1225, No. 2, pp. NO PAGINATION.  
ISSN: 0098-1133.
- L3 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2002 ACS  
TI **Prolactin receptor** gene AluI polymorphism as a genetic  
marker for increased **litter** size in pigs  
SO PCT Int. Appl., 34 pp.  
CODEN: PIXXD2
- L3 ANSWER 15 OF 21 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT 2002 BIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS INC.  
TI A mutation in the **prolactin receptor** gene is  
associated with increased **litter** size in pigs.  
SO Animal Genetics, (Dec., 1998) Vol. 29, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. 69.  
Meeting Info.: 26th International Conference on Animal Genetics Auckland,  
New Zealand August 9-14, 1998  
ISSN: 0268-9146.